

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 52 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 30th December 1890.

POLITICAL.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 21st December, states that some men say that Czarewitch's visit to India. the Czarewitch has come to this country to look at the forts and the Army, to enquire into the thoughts and feelings of the people, to gain the good will of the Native Princes, and that consequently Government should not give him opportunities for obtaining this information, and should not allow him to have any interviews with Native Chiefs. But the *Jám-i-Jamshed* thinks that he should be allowed to see everything, so that he may be convinced of the strength of the forts, of the efficiency of the army, and the loyalty of the people and chiefs. In that case the Russians would think twice before invading this country. In conclusion the *Jám-i-Jamshed* refers to Lord Salisbury's speech at Guildhall on the 10th November last, with a view to show that friendly feeling exists between the British and Russian Governments.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 20th November, received on the 24th December, is of opinion that the Czarewitch's

Circulation,
425 copies.

The same.

Indian visit should not be viewed with indifference. It is not an ordinary visit of a prince to a foreign country, but appears to have been undertaken with the object of obtaining trustworthy information regarding the forts, army, &c., in this country. Government should give him a suitable reception by all means, but should carefully watch his movements.

Circulation,
380 copies.

Apprehension of an attack on the Czarewitch by Musalmáns. adverting to the insinuation made by a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to the effect that some Musalmán soldier might shoot the Czarewitch at Rawalpindi on account of the enmity existing between the Czar and the Sultan of Turkey, condemns the insinuation as mischievous and calculated to revive the old animosity between the two sovereigns. The Government of India has taken due precautions for the protection of the person of the Czarewitch, and there are no Nihilists among the natives. It is earnestly to be desired that no misfortune should befall the Russian Prince during his Indian tour.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Election of delegates at Cawnpore for the National Congress. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd December, gives an account of the public meeting held at Cawnpore on the 17th idem for the election of delegates for the Calcutta National Congress. About one thousand men were present, Dr. Manohar Prasad, Municipal Commissioner, being President. Bábu Triloki Nath referred to the advantages which would accrue from the Congress, but said that those advantages could not be obtained in a day. He observed that the charge of disloyalty brought against them by their adversaries had been found utterly false, and that many distinguished members of Parliament sympathized with the objects of the movement. Maulvi Abdul Jalil condemned Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan's opposition to the Congress, and advised Musalmáns to support the movement. He expressed regret that the country had been reduced to such poverty that the poorer classes had to take their food without salt. Pandit Prithi-Nath said that several men had

been asked by a European Magistrate to enquire from him and from Maulvi Abdul Jalil what benefits the Congress men had already derived from the movement and what benefits they expected in future. The Magistrate who asked such questions was either a fool or desired to deceive people. It was the duty of every man to support a good and useful movement, even if it was not likely to bring any benefits to himself. Truth was sure to triumph in the end. The editor thinks that the Magistrate referred to above is no other than Mr. Wright, and gives the names of the delegates elected on the occasion. The editor adds that at the request of Pandit Ganga Narayan himself, the Congress Committee resolved to hold the meeting at Pandit Prayag Narayan's temple, but that in the morning of the day on which the meeting was to be held he objected to the meeting being held there, apparently through fear of incurring the displeasure of the authorities. The premises of Phul Chand and Makhan Lal were the next place selected for the purpose; but with a view to please the officers some Anti-Congressionists instigated the occupants of the place to protest against the meeting being held there. At last the meeting was held at Bâbu Gaya Prasad's house. The Anti-Congressionists should remember that by raising such difficulties they cannot thwart the efforts of the supporters of the Congress.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 22nd December, considers the aims and objects of the National

National Congress.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Congress as well calculated to pro-

mote the welfare of the people, and recommends the assembling of the Congress every year. However, the number of the delegates may be still further reduced, so that there may be no great difficulty in raising funds to meet the expenses of the annual gatherings. Some delegates should be also sent to England every year with a view to induce the British people to take an interest in Indian affairs.

The *Brâhman* (Cawnpore), for December, publishes a

Hindi ode representing the National

The same.

Circulation
150 copies.

Congress as a goddess who will

relieve the people of their miseries and sufferings, and wishing success to it.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The Nairang (Agra), of the 22nd December, regrets to notice that native offenders as a rule are punished with undue severity, and that even in murder cases the accused are convicted and sentenced to death, though their guilt is not clearly proved. The indiscriminate exercise of severity has deprived punishment of its deterrent effects. In many instances murderers sentenced to death deserve mercy, and the sentences in such cases are commuted in other countries; but no commutations are made in this country in the case of natives. Her Majesty makes a free use of her prerogative in this matter. In 1881, 24 men were sentenced to death in England and Wales, of whom 13 were saved from death by Her Majesty, the sentence in the case of 11 being commuted for penal servitude for life and 2 being transported. In 1882 the sentence of death was commuted in the case of 6 out of 22 murderers, and in 1883 similar indulgence was shown to 5 out of 23 such criminals. In short commutations of sentences of death are made every year in England; but such favour is seldom shown to any native by the Government of India or any Local Government. Sometimes a man accused of murder is not considered guilty by the assessors; the Judge doubts the truth of the statements of the police witnesses, and the medical evidence, too, is in favour of the accused, but still the Judge being prejudiced against him, sentences him to death and gets him hanged. This is called justice by European officers, though the people may hold different views. But on the other hand European offenders in this country are dealt with very leniently. Even if there is conclusive evidence to prove the guilt of a European who has killed a native, accident, spleen-rupture, provocation, self-defence or some other excuse stands him in good stead, and saves him from punishment. Many natives are killed by Europeans every year with perfect impunity, the British

Alleged distinction
made between European
and Native offenders.

reputation for justice being damaged by such failures of justice. The recognition of an invidious distinction between European and native offenders shows that there is one law for the former and another for the latter.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 24th December,

Mr. Bradlaugh and the
alleged distinction made
between European and
native offenders in India. referring to the questions put by Mr. Bradlaugh to the Under-Secretary of State in Parliament on the 1st idem, regarding the difference between the punishment inflicted on one Kamr-ud-din of Calcutta, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for having caused the death of his servant, and on Lance-Corporal Rigney, who was fined Rs. 25 by the District Magistrate of Delhi for a similar offence, observes that it is difficult to understand how the Viceroy will explain the difference when His Excellency is called upon to do so in accordance with Mr. Bradlaugh's request. It would be well if His Excellency impressed upon European Judges and Magistrates the necessity for making no distinction between European and Native offenders. Frequent references to such unfortunate matters in Parliament by Mr. Bradlaugh are sure to have a bad effect on the minds of the people.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Public Service Gazette* (Mirzapur), of the 16th De-

Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Deputy Collector Unaо. cember, received on the 26th idem, expresses surprise that Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Deputy Collector, has been again employed on settlement work at Unaо, although he was found unfit for such work at Jalaun. It is believed that the settlement work at Unaо is in a worse state than was at Jalaun, and that he has several friends and relatives in the Settlement Office, such as Muhammad Naki, Sarfaraz Ali, Ashraf Husain, &c.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The same paper, on the authority of a correspondent,

Alleged misconduct of some ministerial officials at Jhánsi. complains that some ministerial officials at Jhánsi are very corrupt. A man was appointed to a post on a small salary on payment of a bribe of Rs. 80. In some offices clerks use easy-chairs instead of ordinary office chairs, and some clerks do not attend office before 12 A.M. No man can get a copy of any

paper from the Copying Department until he pays a rupee as a *douceur* to the Department. The writer, however, praises Bábu Har Nath, Munshi Jugal Kishor, Maulvi Ali Naki, Tahsídár, Saiyid Abul Husain, and Maulvi Muhammad Raza, Deputy Collector, for their ability and honesty.

Circulation,
325 copies.

Proposal regarding the grant of rent-free land to Munshi Abdul Karim, tutor to Her Majesty. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 30th November, received on the 27th December, expresses great satisfaction that at the instance of Her Majesty, the Government of India desires to grant rent-free land of the annual value of Rs. 1,200 at Agra to Munshi Abdul Karim, tutor to Her Majesty, but considers the proposed grant rather too small, and urges that a larger estate befitting the position of tutor to Her Majesty who rules over one-seventh portion of the earth should be bestowed on him. The *Tuti* refers to the fair progress made by Her Majesty in Urdu and to the kindness shown by her to the Munshi.

Circulation,
425 copies.

Lady Dufferin Fund and middle class native women. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 20th November, received on the 24th December, complains that the Lady Dufferin Fund, which was chiefly intended for the benefit of middle class native women, has not proved very useful to them. They cannot send for a European Lady Doctor to their houses in time of need as they cannot afford to pay her heavy fee, nor can they so far humiliate themselves as to take up their abode in a female hospital for delivery. The wives of rich natives could easily avail themselves of the services of European Lady Doctors even before the establishment of the Lady Dufferin Fund. Hence it is necessary that the native members of the managing committees of female hospitals, who ought to be well acquainted with the wants of their countrymen, should take steps to increase the usefulness of the fund.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 21st December, A complaint against the stamp-vendor at the Moradabad treasury. complains that if a man presents a rupee to the stamp-vendor at the Moradabad treasury, asking for an

eight anna court-fee stamp and change for the remaining eight annas, the stamp-vendor tells him that he has no change, and requires him to take two eight-anna stamps if he likes. In this way men are generally obliged to buy two stamps, although they require only one: the District Magistrate should give his attention to the matter.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 24th December, Highway robberies at on the authority of a Muttra correspondent, refers to two cases of highway robbery which lately occurred at Muttra, and censures the police for their alleged neglect of duty.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 20th December, Death of Mahant Jairam Gir of Mirzapur. The death of Mahant Jairam Gir, a rich and enlightened nobleman of Mirzapur, expresses deep regret at the sad event, and praises him for his princely generosity and other good qualities, referring to the high esteem in which he was held by Government.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 22nd December, complains that the same heavy duty is levied on wood, required for building purposes, at Almora as at Naini Tal, although there is a great difference between the state of affairs at the two places. A house which would rent for Rs. 50 at Naini Tal rents only for Rs. 10 at Almora. The heavy duty levied on wood presses severely on the people, and should be reduced. Similarly, the levy of a duty on coal at two annas per maund, which has greatly raised the price of coal, should be abolished. As cattle at Almora suffer much from scarcity of fodder, the Baldhoti forest should be thrown open to them, as before. If troops are located at Sitoli, cattle will be deprived of that small supply of grass which they derive from that place. Hence the free admission of cattle to the Baldhoti forest is absolutely necessary.

Circulation,
94 copies.

Levy of duty on wood and coal, and the want of grazing-lands at Almora.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | <i>Agra Akhbar</i> | ... Agra | ... Urdu | ... Weekly | Tajamm-ul-Husain, Amír Khán | Dec. 21st 20th, 23rd | Dec. 26th, 27th, 26th | 206 copies. |
| 2 | <i>Agra Punch</i> | ... " Meerut | ... " " | ... " " | Muqarrab Husain Khán. | " " " | " 63 | 200 " 63 " |
| 3 | <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> | ... Meerut | ... " | ... " | Rahmat-ul-lah | " " " | " 27th | 200 " 287 (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 4 | <i>Alam-i-Tasvîr</i> | ... Cawnpore | ... Urdu | ... Bi-weekly | Alím-ul-lah | " 23rd & 27th, | " 26th & 29th, | 200 " 487 |
| 5 | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> | ... Aligarh | ... Urdu-Eng. -Lish. | ... Bi-weekly | | | | |
| 6 | <i>Almora Akhbar</i> | ... Almora | ... Hindi | ... Weekly | Sadá Nand Amír Alf | " 22nd 24th | " 24th | 94 copies. |
| 7 | <i>Amir-ul-Akhbar</i> | ... Meerut | ... Urdu | ... " | Kishun Lál | " 24th | " " | 200 " 159 " |
| 8 | <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> | ... Lucknow | ... " | ... " | Ahmad Alf | " 20th | " " | 219 " |
| 9 | <i>Ázad</i> | ... " Aligarh | ... Hindi | ... " | Míhir Chand | " 26th | " 28th | 70 " |
| 10 | <i>Bharat Bandhu</i> | ... Benares | ... " | ... " | Rám Krishn Varmá | " 19th | " 24th | 1,500 " |
| 11 | <i>Bharat Jivan</i> | ... Cawnpore | ... Urdu | ... Monthly | Partáp Náráyan | " 22nd & 29th, | " 25th & 30th, | 150 " |
| 12 | <i>Bráhman</i> | ... Moradabad | ... Urdu | ... Weekly | Harnám Singh | For December | " 30th | 400 " |
| 13 | <i>Cawnpore Gazette</i> | ... Bareilly | ... " | ... " | Banwári Lál | Dec. 23rd | " 24th | 250 " |
| 14 | <i>Colonel</i> | ... Rámpur | ... " | ... " | Thákur Prásád | " 24th & 27th, | " 24th & 30th, | 250 copies. |
| 15 | <i>Dababá-i-Qaisari</i> | ... Agra | ... " | ... " | Muhammad Husain | " 22nd | " 24th | 450 " |
| 16 | <i>Dababá-i-Sikandar</i> | ... Gorakhpur | ... " | ... " | Tri-monthly, Amín-ul-dín | " 20th | " " | 70 " |
| 17 | <i>Dabir-i-Hind</i> | ... Fyzabad | ... " | ... Weekly | Nizám Ahmad | " 24th | " 28th | 550 " |
| 18 | <i>Fitnah</i> | ... Muttra | ... " | ... " | Samásán Ali | " 15th | " 24th | 226 " |
| 19 | <i>Hamdard</i> | | | | | | | |
| 20 | <i>Hardil Axis</i> | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| 21 | <i>Hindústán</i> | Kálkánkar, Hindi | Daily | Gur Datt Sukla ... | 23rd to 28th | " 24th to 29th | 500 copies. |
| 22 | <i>Hindústání</i> | Lucknow ... Urdu | Weekly | Ganga Prásád ... | 28th ... | " 30th ... | 300 " |
| 23 | <i>Jaipur Gazette</i> | Jaipur ... Hindi-Urdú, Bi-weekly | ... Mahávir Prásád ... | 3rd, 13th, 17th, & 20th. | " 27th ... | " 100 ... | " |
| 24 | <i>Jalwa-i-Ezadí</i> | Meerut ... Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Khalí, Jamshed Ali ... | " 24th & 30th, 26th ... | " 120 ... | " |
| 25 | <i>Jám-i-Jamshéd</i> | Moradabad, " | " | " 21st ... | " 26th ... | " 150 ... | " |
| 26 | <i>Kárnáma</i> | Lucknow ... | " | " 10th & 25th, 26th ... | " 28th ... | " 250 ... | " |
| 27 | <i>Káshí Patriká</i> | Benares ... | Hindi-Urdú, " | " 26th ... | " 29th ... | " 475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.) | " |
| 28 | <i>Káyasth Patriká</i> | Lucknow ... Urdu | Monthly | Devi Prásád ... | 25th ... | " 227 copies. | |
| 29 | <i>Káyasth Reformer</i> | Bareilly ... | Weekly | Thákur Prásád ... | 24th & 30th, 26th ... | " 350 ... | |
| 30 | <i>Káyasth Shubh Chintak</i> | " | Hindi | Ditto ... | " 22nd ... | " 200 ... | |
| 31 | <i>Káyasth Upkárák</i> | Agra ... | Urdu | Chhail Bihari Lál, ... | " 13th & 21st, 20th ... | " 400 ... | |
| 32 | <i>Khichrí Samáchár</i> | Mirzapur ... | Hindi-English. | Mádho Prásád ... | " 25th ... | " 700 ... | |
| 33 | <i>Khurshid-i-Áfq</i> | Pilibhit ... | Urdu | Mazhar A h s a n ... | " 22nd ... | " 24th ... | " 200 ... |
| 34 | <i>Matlá-i-Nír</i> | Cawnpore ... | " | " Khán. | " 20th & 27th, 16th & 24th, 28th, 29th ... | " 24th & 30th, 24th & 28th, 28th, 29th ... | " 50 ... |
| 35 | <i>Maqí-i-Nurbudda</i> | H o s h a n g abad. | " | Gaurí Shankar ... | " 20th & 27th, 16th & 24th, 28th, 29th ... | " 24th & 30th, 24th & 28th, 28th, 29th ... | " 200 ... |
| 36 | <i>Mathar-ul-Ziráat</i> | Meerut ... | Hindi-Urdú, Monthly | Abdul Karím ... | " 20th & 27th, 16th & 24th, 28th, 29th ... | " 24th & 30th, 24th & 28th, 28th, 29th ... | " 131 ... |
| 37 | <i>Mihr-i-Nímróz</i> | Bijnor ... | Urdu | Muqarrab Husain For December ... | " 28th ... | " 25th ... | " 380 ... |
| 38 | <i>Nairang</i> | Agra ... | Weekly | Kárim-ul-lah ... | Dec. 21st ... | " 26th ... | " 300 ... |
| 39 | <i>Naiyár-i-Ázam</i> | Moradabad, " | " | Pyáreshwar Náth, Amjad Ali ... | " 22nd ... | " 24th ... | " 250 ... |
| 40 | <i>Najm-ul-Akhbár</i> | Etáwah ... | " | Rúh-ul-lah Khán ... | " 25th ... | " 29th ... | " 175 ... |
| 41 | <i>Najm-ul-Hind</i> | Moradabad, " | " | Avtár Krishn ... | " 29th ... | " 24th & 29th, 23rd ... | " 225 ... |
| 42 | <i>Najm-ul-Hind</i> | Jaunpur ... | " | Muhammad Muhsin ... | " 22nd & 29th | " 26th ... | " 80 ... |
| 43 | <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i> | Agra ... | " | Jamná Dás Biswás, ... | " 23rd ... | " 24th ... | " 400 ... |
| 44 | <i>Nasir-i-Hind</i> | " | " | Muhammad Ali ... | " 24th ... | " 27th ... | " 60 ... |

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 45 | <i>Nizām-ul-Mulk</i> | Moradabad, | Urdu | Weekly | Fahim-ul-dín ... Abd-ul-Hamid ... Wásudeva Bháskar, | 1890. | Dec. 7th " 6th " 24th | 1890. |
| 46 | <i>Nir-ul-Anwár</i> | Cawnpore | " | " | | | " 28th " 26th | 100 copies. |
| 47 | <i>Nyáya-Smádhá</i> | Harda | <i>Mārāthí</i> English. | " | | | " | 238 " |
| 48 | <i>Oudh Akhbár</i> | Lucknow | Urdu | Daily | Sheo Prásád | " 24th to 30th | " 24th to 30th | 350 " |
| 49 | <i>Oudh Punch</i> | " | " | " | | | | 540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 50 | <i>Prayág Samáchás</i> | Allahabad | Hindi | " | | | " | 425 copies. |
| 51 | <i>Public Service Gazette</i> | Mirzapur | Urdu | " | | | " | 425 " |
| 52 | <i>Rafi-ul-Akhbár</i> | Benares | " | " | | | " | 350 " |
| 53 | <i>Rahbar</i> | Moradabad | " | " | | | " | 300 " |
| 54 | <i>Riáz-ul-Akhbár</i> | Gorakhpur | " | " | | | " | 100 " |
| 55 | <i>Rohilkhand Punch</i> | Moradabad | " | " | | | " | 325 " |
| 56 | <i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar</i> | Udaipur | Hindi | " | | | " | 150 " |
| 57 | <i>Sitára-i-Hind</i> | Moradabad | Urdu | " | | | " | 125 " |
| 58 | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i> | Khandwa | <i>Mārāthí</i> Hindi. | " | | | " | 275 " |
| 59 | <i>Tamannat</i> | Lucknow | Urdu | " | | | " | 260 copies. |
| 60 | <i>Tuhfa-i-Hind</i> | Bijnor | " | " | | | " | 325 " |
| 61 | <i>Zuti-i-Hind</i> | Meerut | " | " | | | " | |

860

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Gaoth, Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

LUCKNOW : }
The 2nd January 1891. }
Govt. Press, N.-W. P. & O.—Progs. Dept.—50—8-1-91.

